A MARKET FOR B. C. APPLES

UNITED STATES SHIPPERS ARE BADLY OUTCLASSED

Fruit From This Province Shipped to Prairies is Much Superior

Commissioner J. C. Metcalfe has forwarded the following report, dated October 10, to W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture:

Calgary, Oct. 3.—On interviewing retailers here they reported the large fruits that came from British Columbia this season as most satisfactory in every respect. The pack has much improved over former years; especially was this noticeable of peaches in the latter part of this season's pack, being much tighter and more weight to package.

Some few second crop strawberries coming in from British Columbia, arriving in good condition and fetching on first shipments $9 per crate, but the supply now being more plentiful $5 per crate, jobbers' price.

Medicine Hat, Oct. 4.—Plums, prunes and peaches are over here. This point being reached by Crow's Nest line, large quantities of American fruit are shipped in here, although town is small, retailers buying carloads, and jobbers bring in carloads and distribute from here, down the main line east, prices being cut close, express and freight rates being low to this point from American side.

Swift Current, Oct. 5.—Agent here reports a number of carloads of both American and British Columbia fruit arrived this point this season. Dealers report British Columbia fruit as most satisfactory in respect to pack, grade and quality, much more so than in former seasons and purpose handling it for the future if obtainable at reasonable prices.

Moose Jaw, Oct. 6.—The Rex Fruit Co. report a car of Italian prunes from Haney, B. C., arriving in poor condition; did not hold up. Suffered considerable shrinkage from plum rot. He states for American stock of apples on hand they paid 85c. and 95c. per box f.o.b. point of shipment, but was not at all equal to our British Columbia fruit, but they must have some cheaper fruit to compete with the Ontario fruit being offered in barrels; they are selling this American fruit to retailers at $1.65 per box. He further stated that the last quotations from American points for Jonathan apples were $1.40 per box, Spitz and McIntosh $1.35. Dealers here report our large fruits are very satisfactory this season in every respect, both as to pack, grade and quality.

Regina, Oct. 7.—I saw in the McPherson company's warehouse here American apples in boxes which he stated cost him 50c. per box f.o.b. point of shipment, and although certainly good stock for that money, were only windfalls, bruised and mixed sizes and quality. They comprize Blue Pearmain, Yellow Bellefleur and Nonsuch. I saw British Columbia canteloupes here; were small and green; at present they are slow of sale and demand is very limited for them. I saw British Columbia Italian prunes from Vernon, B. C., here; although in some length of time were holding up well, jobbers selling retailers at the following prices: American apples per box, $1.65; B. C. apples per box, $2; B. C. Italian prunes, $1; B. C. green tomatoes in apple boxes, $1.25.

In Stockton Mallison jobbers' warehouse here I saw American apples which they stated cost 60c. and 65c. per box f. o. b. point of shipment, comprising Wolfe River, Snow and Kings, not graded as to size, or well colored, was not holding up well, cost laid down Regina $1.15 to $1.20 per box. I also saw a car of apples and pears from Vernon, B. C., shipped to the Vernon Fruit Co. here; part of car was shipped in large crates with no tops, apple crates holding 175 to 190 lbs. net, pear crates holding 75 lbs. net; these are not subject to inspection, not being in a closed package; claim they sell well at prices asked, and compete successfully with Ontario cheapest apples in barrels as to price, although lessening the sale of regular box apples; they certainly were good stock for selling by that method.

Winnipeg, Oct. 10.—The McNaughton Fruit Exchange here stated they had one car of apples and one car of plums and prunes from the Victoria Fruit Exchange, Victoria, B. C., sold by auction at following prices: Apples, per box, No. 1, $1.35; apples, per box, No. 2, $1; plums, per case, 69c.; prunes, per case, 63c. These were certainly very low prices. They further report selling 60 carloads of mixed fruits and vegetables this season to date for the St. Catharines Cold Storage Fruit Co. of St. Catharines, Ont.

Vipond & Co., jobbers here, report paying 90c. to $1 American apples f.o.b. point of shipment, of assorted varieties and qualities, but for Jonathans $1.40, Blue Pearmains $1.25, Winesaps $1.30 per box f.o.b. point of shipment. They also showed me a letter just received from the manager of their Montreal house, in which he stated they had paid from $2.75 to $3.75 for Ontario apples per barrel of different varieties and grades, at the same time asking him to place order soon as possible as prices would go higher as seazon advances. He further stated in letter that Fairbanks & Co., large fruit dealers with headquarters at Sacramento, Cal., had bought 50 carloads of Washington apples at 90c. and $1 of assorted varieties and qualities for shipping east to the New York market, plainly showing that the eastern and middle states are drawing largely on the western Pacific coast states for their supply of apples this season. He also stated he did not look for low prices on apples this season. Mr. Scott, Manager McPherson Fruit Co. here, stated they had bought through their connection with their St. Paul house 70,000 boxes Washington apples at the average price for the different varieties and qualities of 70c. per box in the orchard; cost of packing, etc., would be 30c., costing f.o. b. point of shipment $1 per box. He stated it included such varieties as Winesap, Newtown Pippin, Jonathans, Northern Spy and other varieties. He also stated they were buying Ontario apples No. 1, at $4 per barrel from dealers there. They were not packing in Ontario this season as the crop was short and a very poor quality and did not wish to handle anything but the best this year, as they had been unfortunate in the sale of Ontario fruit last season and did not wish to have the experience repeated.

To Summarize: Although prices given in this report of American apples by jobbers apparently seem low, they all admit the quality is far below the British Columbia fruit being offered and quoted at higher prices this season, and are all prepared to buy if solicited by our shippers, more particularly if they are called on by solicitor personally it is far the better method to insure sales; would advise growers and shippers to hold firm to present prices asked for good varieties of No. 1 grade and pack as prices are asked for good varieties of No. 1 grade and pack, as prices are ruling high everywhere for No. 1 stock of good winter varieties.

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT VICTORIA COLLEGE

Medals and Prizes Presented to Successful Students—Lieut.-Governor Present

(From Friday's Daily.)

The annual commencement exercises in connection with the High school and Victoria college were held in the assembly hall of the High school this forenoon, and were attended, not only by the parents and friends of the pupils, but by Lieut.-Governor Paterson, several members of the school board, and E. B. Paul, city superintendent. Under the leadership of Mr. Pollard, musical instructor in the city schools, the students sang the National Anthem as the Lieut.-Governor entered. The exercises were opened by the year's report, read by the principal, S. J. Willis.

E. B. Paul presented the Redfern medal to John C. Stevenson. Magnus Colvin was the winner of Trustee Staneland's medal. Miss Maud Ledingham was presented by Miss Whelan, the teacher of that department, with a prize for typewriting. Mr. Elliot's prize was won by Raymond Myers. The Challoner & Mitchell medal, the Latin prize donated by Mr. Smith, and the French prize donated by Miss Henry, were all won by Miss F. Penny. Messrs. Bell and Cochrane were given special French prizes by Miss Henry.

The Governor-General's silver medal, won by Miss Doris Holmes, was presented to her by his honor with a few kindly words. Mr. Pollard presented a set of Stevenson's works to George Norris for winning the McGill scholarship which he had been unable to accept because he could not attend McGill this session. The David Spencer prize was won by Miss O'Meara and presented by Superintendent Paul.

The Hibben Co.'s prize was awarded to Carleton Hanington. Miss Cann's prize for English Literature was won by Miss Grace Ryan, and Miss Henry's senior French prize by Miss O'Meara.

The silver medal donated by Trustee Riddell to the dux of the first year arts class was won by Miss Irene Aird, and that of the Victoria Book and Stationary Company for English literature by Miss Vera Adams.

Percy Bannerman, president of the High School Athletic Alumni Society, made the presentation to the "C" basket ball champion, Robert Steele, of a very handsome class shield, assuring the juniors at the same time of the interest the alumni society took in all the sports of the juniors.

His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Paterson briefly addressed the students, complimenting them on their physical appearance and mental attainments.

DOES NOT MINCE WORDS.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The talk in Ithaca is the attack on Theodore Roosevelt made by President Woodruff of Cornell University at a political rally over which he presided, and at which he called the colonel such names as "liar" and "unmitigated liar."

During his speech Prof. Woodruff was cheered and hissed alternatively. At frequent intervals there were loud calls for Judge Alton B. Parker, who begged the crowd to allow Professor Woodruff to finish his speech.

Woodruff reopened the Bellamy-Storer episode, which Roosevelt recently declared "closed." He charged that when Roosevelt denied sending Storer to the Vatican, he was an "unmitigated liar," and there were letters in his possession to bear him out.

FIRES BELIEVED TO BE WORK OF INCENDIARIES

Insurance Companies Investigating Destruction of Salteries at Nanaimo

Nanaimo, Oct. 21.—Since the close of the 1909 herring fishing season no less than eleven of the salteries engaged in the business have been destroyed by fire, the last serious blaze occurring at an early hour yesterday morning when three salteries, together with all their contents went up in smoke, the property loss amounting to over $15,000. In every instance these fires have originated in salteries owned by Japanese and in every instance but one the salteries destroyed were owned by Japanese, the one exception being Messrs. Green and Murray's establishment near the provincial jail.

It is the opinion of many these fires were of an incendiary origin. This belief is strengthened in connection with the fire yesterday morning by the fact that a saltery located well to windward of two others on fire broke out into flames some time after the original blaze, which could not be the result of flying burning embers and can be accounted for in no other way than that it was deliberately set on fire by someone who would benefit by its destruction.

The insurance companies feel so strongly on the matter that they have enlisted the services of a detective agency to investigate the affair. A reward has been offered for information leading to the conviction of the party or parties responsible for setting on fire the three salteries destroyed at an early hour yesterday morning. The insurance companies intend ferreting deeply into the matter and will leave no stone unturned to bring the perpetrators to justice.

SYMPATHY STRIKE ON MISSOURI PACIFIC

Machinists Receive Aid From Other Departments—Company Imports Men

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22.—Simultaneously with the walking out of the boilermakers, pipe men and blacksmiths of the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain system yesterday, in sympathy with the 1,200 striking machinists, the companies received three carloads of men here to fill the places of the strikers. The men, it is said, came from Chicago.

The walkout of the mechanical workers was general throughout the system. Reports to railroad headquarters were that all members of the three unions obeyed the strike order.

General Manager A. W. Sullivan said the walkout would not have any material effect on the train service, as he was filling the places of the men who walked out. The places of most of the striking machinists who quit work in May have been filled.

Mr. Sullivan said 1,200 men struck. The president of the union says that 2,500 men quit work.

No violence is anticipated. The men who walked out have said that they will call out the union men in the mechanical departments of other Gould roads, if the trouble is not settled within a reasonable time.

NATIONALIZATION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Not a Success in France—Western Railway Sample of Mismanagement

Paris, Oct. 22.—Of course it does not necessarily follow that nationalization of public utilities is not a good thing because it fails to give very satisfactory results in France. For that matter public utilities in private hands are very generally mismanaged all over the Gallic republic. French genius doesn't seem to run to the successful operation of such enterprises. But it is only after they have been nationalized that they reach their very worst.

There is certainly no telephone system in the world that is so bad as the one in Paris. The state tobacco monopoly is a swindle from the very people who support it. So is the match monopoly. The telegraphs are slower and more unreliable than in any other country in Europe. The railroads are shockingly handled. Everything, in short, that the government touches, somehow contrives to go to the bad.

But in the conduct of the recently nationalized Western railway of France, the state has been really outdoing itself in the course of the past few months. It is about eighteen months since the government, after a long debate in the chamber, resulting in a small majority for the administration, bought the line. Since June 18, of this year, there have been 71 deaths by accident upon that one road, which is not a long road at that. A still larger number of passengers sustained more or less serious injuries.

The Western railway of France has to a certain extent a monopoly. The country through which it passes is very little touched by other systems.

The employees are as dissatisfied as the passengers, who are compelled to travel by this line. Their hours are greatly lengthened by the incompetence of the administration of the line, and they are consequently constantly surly and quarrelsome.

Since the accident at Bernay, September 10, in which seven persons were killed and forty hurt, a number of engineers have stated that they repeatedly warned their superiors of the dangerous condition of the track just outside the town, and that no notice whatever was taken of what they said. The management has replied by a note to the Paris newspapers to the effect that "no written and signed complaints of the state of the line were received." Commenting on this explanation several of the engineers have pointed out that, arriving at the end of their runs an hour or so behind schedule time, they felt that they had done their duty by making mere verbal statements.

In their desperation over conditions, a number of rich men living in the Paris suburbs are trying to get a bill through parliament authorizing them to run street railways from the city some 30 or 40 miles out, paralleling the Western's line. The government is not at all favorable to this plan, fearing it would reduce the railroad's revenues. The supporters of the scheme are very influential, however, and they may succeed in carrying their point. If they do, it will probably not be long before the street railway line will be nationalized or municipalized too, and then it will be as bad as the Western itself.

LABORERS SWINDLED.

Vancouver, Oct. 22.—Some labor agency grafters in Seattle seem to be reaping a harvest from foreign laborers these days at the expense of a few promises of sure and steady work in Vancouver.

For some time boats from that city have been dumping in Vancouver each day batches of six and more laborers, principally Austrians, who have been induced to come here on the promise that they would be met at the docks and at once conducted to jobs. On Wednesday the largest bunch arrived, twenty in all, and these, like the ones which had come before, found nothing doing so far as work was concerned.

The art of life is to know how to enjoy little and endure much.—Hazlitt.

CRIPPEN SAYS HE FEARED ARREST

TELLS OF HIS FLIGHT FROM LONDON

Declares He Was Surprised When Inspector Boarded Steamer Montrose

London, Oct. 22.—During the course of cross-examination yesterday Crippen was questioned regarding the finding of the body in the cellar of his house of Hilldrop Crescent.

The Lord Chief Justice asked: "Do you really ask the jury to understand that without your knowledge or your wife's knowledge some time during the past five years those remains could have been found there?" "I don't say it is probable, but it is possible," replied Crippen.

Crippen was next confronted with pyjamas which played an important part in the case. He said they were his, and he bought them about a year ago at Jones Bros. Shown another pair of pyjamas trousers not so new, he said it was part of a suit he had bought previously.

Mr. Muir, crown counsel, cautioned him not to hurry as that was very important. Crippen could not say when he had bought the pyjamas of which the trousers remained, but it was shortly after he went to Hilldrop Crescent in 1905 or 1906.

"What became of the jacket?" "I could not tell you; worn out, probably."

"Did not your wife buy those pyjamas for you at Jones Bros in January, 1909?"

By the judge: "Listen, because it is very important to yourself."

"I would not say she did not buy some. She might have bought some and I some," said Crippen.

By Judge: "Did not your wife buy you three pairs of pyjamas at Jones Bros.' sale in January, 1909?" "I won't say she did."

"Will you say she did not?" "I won't."

By Mr. Muir: "Did not your wife buy you these suits, one of them minus jacket, on January 5, 1909?" "She bought some. I don't know whether these are the ones or not."

By the Judge: "Two minutes ago you said your wife never bought you pyjamas, you always bought them yourself. Now you have said your wife did buy some. Which is true?" "Perhaps I should not have been so positive, but should have said she might have bought some."

Crippen was now confronted with a piece of pyjama jacket found with the remains. He was asked to compare it with the pattern of the trousers referred to. "Is it the same?" asked counsel. Crippen replied it was very similar.

By the Judge: "Is it the same?" Crippen: "It is similar."

By the Judge: "The jury can judge for themselves." The trousers and the piece of jacket were then closely examined by the jury to whom a lens was passed. Meantime subdued hum of conversation arose in court. The judge intimated that the jury would be enabled to make a closer scrutiny of the material in the outer room later.

By Mr. Muir: "If those trousers were not part of the sets your wife bought in 1909, when were they bought?" "Almost at every sale pyjamas were bought by me or her. It would be impossible to say now," replied Crippen.

Mr. Muir: "I am going to put a question to you so you may have an opportunity of altering your answer if you desire to do so. It is that these three suits before you, one incomplete, were manufactured November, 1908, and that the cloth of which they were made never came into existence before November, 1908. It is still possible to call evidence on this point. I want you to have in your mind before you give your final answer, that the cloth before you was made in November, 1908."

Crippen: "I can only say I do not think it is possible to call evidence about it. It may be possible, but to my mind it does not seem possible."

Mr. Muir: "The cloth from which all these three things before you were made, was made November, 1908. The jacket in the jar is part of the same cloth sold by Jones Bros. If that is right the jacket must have got beside the remains since November, 1908."

Mr. Tobin, for the defence, prepared to take objection.

The Judge: "I don't think Mr. Muir has gone too far, but I don't think it necessary to do more than he has done. This is not the time for argument."

By Mr. Muir: "Do you wish to alter your answer?" Crippen: "No."

Counsel next led Crippen to his departure from London. He said he had made up his mind to go away on July 9, the morning Inspector Dew called. He thought there were suspicions against him, as the result of which he might be in jail months till his wife was found.

Counsel called attention to the letters Crippen wrote relatives in America speaking of his wife's death, and asked how, if his wife had gone to America, he did not know she might call on relatives.

Crippen said that as she had gone with another man he did not think she would face relatives."

"These were," said counsel, "a very elaborate series of misrepresentations to a number of persons. For whose sake were you going into this elaborate porcess?" "For the sake of both of us."

"What did it matter?" "I did not wish my friends to think I had treated her badly, nor that she had left me."

"What were you to save yourself then by telling these lies?" "The scandal of my acquaintances."

"What scandal was there in separation from your wife when you were living in open adultery with Miss Leneve?" "It was not so open as you seem to imagine."

"You had treated your wife well, given her money, furs and jewels, and for four years had ceased to cohabit with her. Then she had treated you with ingratitude and left you. Why seek to cover from scandal such a wife?" "I cannot explain any other way than I have done."

Counsel then passed on to the cellar of the Hilldrop Crescent house, where the remains were found. Crippen had been tenant about five and a half years, but did not know whether during that time the floor had been disturbed. Sunday was about the only time he was at home, while his wife would go out in the morning sometimes and not return till 1 or 2 the next morning. He had been in the cellar.

"You of course know that these remains were found in the cellar?" "I was told by my solicitor when I returned to England."

"As far as you know they could not have been put there while you were there?" "No."

"Will you say it was impossible?" "I won't say it was impossible, because there were times when we were away, and during my absence in the day time when my wife was also away."

Mr. Muir: "You really thought you would be arrested?" "Yes."

"Upon what charge?" "Suspicion."

"What crime did you anticipate you would be kept prisoner for?" "I do not understand law enough to say. I have heard of people being arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the disappearance of other people."

Mr. Muir: "Disappearance of other people?" "I cannot put it in legal phrase for you."

By the Judge: "Nobody wants legal phrase."

Crippen: "I thought I should be held until the woman was found. If I could not procure the woman, Dew told me I should be in serious trouble. I knew also it would put Miss Leneve in a serious position, and the only idea I could think of was to take her out of the country."

Mr. Muir: "When you said to Miss Curow, 'If anything should happen give these enveloyes to Leneve, had you made up your mind then?" "No."

"After that you went into the cellar with Dew and stood there. Was it after that you made up your mind?" "It was the next morning, after I had studied the whole matter over, and after I had consulted Miss Leneve as to what she would like to do."

"You thought you were in danger of arrest?" "That is so."

"And so you fled the country?" "Yes."

"In false names?" "Yes."

"Shaved off you moustache?" "Yes."

"Left off wearing your glasses in public." "Yes."

"Took Miss Leneve with you?" "Yes."

"In a false name passing as your son?" "Yes."

"You went to Antwerp and stayed in the hotel indoors all day?" "Oh no, we went about in the gardens."

"Did you enjoy yourselves?" "Certainly."

"And did you sign the register in a false name?" "I don't remember signing the book at Antwerp. I signed a book at Brussels."

A copy of the register of the hotel at Brussels where Crippen and Miss Leneve stayed was here produced, and his lordship said it was signed John Robinson, merchant, aged 55, who had come from Vienna, July 10, and was returning to Vienna. Crippen's companion was described as George Robinson, a man without profession, 18 years old, residing at Quebec.

By the Judge: "It is the second description that of Miss Leneve?" "Yes."

Mr. Muir then questioned Crippen about the circumstances surrounding his arrest by Dew on board the Montrose. Crippen said he was very surprised to see Dew at Father Point. At first he had not recognized him, dressed up as a pilot. Up to that time he had not thought what charge would be made against him, and when Dew spoke he did not pay much attention as he was so confused at that time. He could not say therefore whether Dew told him then that he was arrested for the murder or mutilation of his wife, Cora Crippen. Subsequently he was cautioned by the Canadian police officer and charged with the crime.

By Mr. Muir: "Up to that time did you believe your wife was alive?" "I did."

"Did you put any question to Dew whether your wife had been found?" "I put no questions at all. I made no reply."

Y. M. C. A. ON SKEENA.

Mr. Morrison, in Charge of Work Among Men, Speaks of Conditions in North.

Vancouver, Oct. 21.—On his way to attend the international convention of the Y. M. C. A., which opens in Toronto on October 28, W. H. Morrison passed through the city Thursday. He is the secretary in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work among the men who are working on the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Kitselas to Hazelton.

Mr. Morrison stated that generally speaking, the work of the construction of the new line was progressing very favorably, although difficulties of construction have delayed the work in some places.

Asked as to reports of shortage of supplies along the Skeena district, he thought these were not at all serious. At one time the very low water of the river had made it appear that there would be difficulty in that direction during the coming winter, but since then the water had regained its normal level, and the splendid and strenuous efforts of the steamer captains was resulting in plenty of the most necessary supplies being brought in.

With reference to his own particular line of work, Mr. Morrison mentioned that throughout the long line of his strung-out district splendid work was being accomplished by the Y. M. C. A. in behalf of the welfare of the men. In some of the larger camps permanent reading and recreation tents were maintained, in which reading matter, writing materials, and games are always on hand, and at which concerts, gospel meetings, and educational classes are held. The smaller camps are not neglected, for the secretary spends much of his time travelling up and down his "parish," serving the requirements of these.

Upon his return from the convention Mr. Morrison will rejoin his family at Kitselas, and will then take up the work again in real earnest for the winter campaign.

Though flattery blossoms like friendship, yet there is a great difference in the fruit.—Socrates.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY MIDDLE OF JANUARY

Exterior Work of New Y. M. C. A. Building Will Be Completed in Two Weeks

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Within the next two weeks, if weather conditions are favorable, J. L. Skene, the contractor of the new Y. M. C. A. building, now in the course of erection on the corner of Blanchard and View streets, expects to have all the exterior work completed. The walls are nearly finished and preparations are now being made for the raising of the roof. The fourth and final instalment of subscriptions is now due.

The directors of the association entertain high hopes that the building will be ready for occupancy about the middle of January, 1911. At first it was decided to have the basement and the first floor finished by the first of November, so that the winter's work would not be interfered with, but later the officials thought it advisable to have the building finished throughout before the association entered its new quarters.

When the building is completed a week of opening services will be held. An appropriate programme for the celebrating of this notable event is to be prepared and the public will be invited to attend and inspect the edifice, to the funds of which they very liberally subscribed.

At present the directors are looking for a suitable hall for the carrying on of the season's work until the building is completed. The classes should resume their work next month and therefore, the officials of the association, who wish to keep the members together, are desirous of securing a hall. Although confronted by serious drawbacks the Y. M. C. A. will this year be represented in every branch of winter sport, as they have been in the past.

Many persons visit the new building, especially the members of the association, who are watching the progress very intently. The membership has fallen off considerably since the old Broad street quarters were abandoned, but when the new building is opened it is expected that the young men of this city will flock there to be enrolled as members. The conveniences there for one's enjoyment will be numerous, especially the swimming tank. The bowling alley, and the magnificent gymnasium will also attract attention.

BANKDALE BUCKS BAR AT EUREKA BACKWARDS

British Steamship, Due Here Tomorrow, Has Unique Experience at Humboldt

On her way to this port with cargo for the Victoria Chemical Works from San Francisco, the British steamship Bankdale left Eureka last Wednesday and will probably dock to-morrow morning.

Crossing the Humboldt bar on Monday the Bankdale had a unique experience, earning some notoriety as the first vessel to enter the harbor backwards. The method of crossing the bar was not, however, voluntarily chosen by Capt. Palmer, who commands the big freighter, as the Bankdale fouled a buoy outside the harbor and in clearing the obstruction swung around until her nose was pointed to the sea again.

Capt. Palmer found himself in a dilemma. The channel is too narrow to allow of a steamship as big as the Bankdale turning around in it without grave danger and the British master was determined that he would not go to sea again. After a moment's consideration of the problem he rang down "full speed astern" and the Bankdale tackled the bar backwards. Gaining the harbor in safety the steamship backed into the south bay channel and then swung toward the anchorage off Eureka.

HUMANE SOCIETY HONORS WOMAN

Mrs. Rudge, of Point Essington, Receives Medal for Saving Life

Prince Rupert, Oct. 22. — Mrs. F. Rudge of Port Essington, was recently presented with the Royal Humane Society's medal for life-saving, the presentation being made in the observation room of the G. T. P. steamer Prince Rupert. The medal for the society was presented to Mrs. Rudge through W. Manson, M.P.P. He outlined the circumstances connected with the event which the society had thus recognized. In the month of February, when the Skeena river was filled with ice, little Jack Berryman, a nephew of Mrs. Rudge, had fallen in the waters. Another child had brought the information to Mrs. Rudge who in the absence of anyone else to aid in saving life, had plunged into the river and at the risk of her own life recovered her nephew. The act was one to call forth the highest admiration, and Mrs. Rudge was certainly entitled to the medal.

He then read the certificate presented by the Royal Humane Society which on June 15, 1910, decided at a meeting presided over by Admiral Sir George Digby Morant, K.C.B., that the medal should be given.

Little Miss Manson then came forward and pinned the medal in place. The recipient embraced the little miss and implanted a kiss in return.

G. W. Morrow, speaking on behalf of Mrs. Rudge by request, expressed the thanks that the recipient felt towards the Royal Humane Society for having thus rewarded her act.

Capt. Barney Johnson, skipper of the Prince Rupert, in replying to the thanks bestowed upon him for the use of the vessel, said he was glad to do it. British Columbia, he added, should be proud to have such a daughter as Mrs. Rudge

CHICAGO WINS BY SINGLE RUN

BOTH TEAMS PLAYED GREAT GAME TO-DAY

Score Was Tied Several Times—Archer Made Winning Run in Tenth

Chicago, Oct. 22.—After battling gamely for ten innings in a game in which they solved Pitcher Bender's delivery, the Chicago Cubs won from the Philadelphia Athletics by a score of 4 to 3 this afternoon. It was a superb game and saved the Nationals from what appeared to be certain defeat for the championship of the world.

The great crowd that attended the game went frantic when the Cubs tied the score and became insane with joy when Archer crossed the plate in the tenth with the winning run.

"King" Cole, the young Chicago pitcher, was hit freely, but the wonderful fielding behind him saved the youngster many times.

Bender, who was thought to be invincible, was hit hard toward the end of the game and almost every hit counted.

The fifth game will be played here tomorrow.

First Innings.

Philadelphia—Strunk out, Steinfeldt to Chance. Lord flied to Sheckard. Collins out, Chance to Cole. No runs.

Chicago—Shackard walked and stole second. Schulte fanned. Hofman singled to left and Sheckard scored. Chance forced Hofman and was himself out on Hofman's interference. Davis getting the Chance put out. One run.

Second Inning.

Philadelphia—Baker singled to right; Davis fanned. Murphy flied to Schulte. Baker caught stealing. Archer to Tinker. No runs.

Chicago—Zimmerman flied to Murphy. Steinfeldt out. Baker to Davis. Tinker walked. Tinker out stealing, Thomas to Collins. No runs.

Third Inning.

Philadelphia—Barry out, Steinfeldt to Chance. Thomas out, Cole to Chance. Bender walked. Strunk doubled to center, scoring Bender and in attempting to stretch it to a triple, Strunk was out, Sheckard to Steinfeldt. One run.

Chicago—Archer and Cole fanned. Thomas dropped Cole's third strike and he was thrown out, Thomas to Davis. Sheckard flied to Strunk. No runs.

Fourth Inning.

Philadelphia—Lord fanned. Collins beat out an infield hit to Zimmerman. Baker hit to left centre, reaching third, Collins crossing the plate, but the umpires, under ground rules, called it a double, sending Baker back to second and Collins back to third. Davis fanned. Murphy doubled into the left field crowd, scoring Collins and Baker. Barry fanned. Two runs.

Chicago—Schulte singled to left. Hofman singled to right, Schulte reaching third. Chance singled to left, scoring Schulte. The crowd became frenzied. Zimmerman hit to Bender, who threw Hofman out to Baker, who doubled Zimmerman out to Davis. Steinfeldt flied to Strunk. One run.

Fifth Inning.

Philadelphia—Thomas out, Zimmerman to Chance. Bender singled to right. Strunk bunted safely. Lord flied to Sheckard. Collins flied to Sheckard. No run.

Chicago—Tinker fanned. Archer out, Baker to Davis. Cole fanned. No runs.

Sixth Inning.

Philadelphia—Baker walked. Davis sacrificed Cole to Chance. Steinfeldt knocked down Murphy's single, but was unable to field it. Stenfeldt muffed Barry's grounder, recovering it in time to retire Baker at the plate to Archer. Thomas singled to the infield. Bender flied to Schulte. No runs.

Chicago—Collins booted Schulte's grounder, Schulte safe at first. Hofman popped to Baker. Schulte out stealing, Thomas to Collins. Sheckard out, Barry to Davis. No runs.

Seventh Innings.

Philadelphia—Strunk fanned; Lord, Zimmerman to Chance; Collins flied to Hofman. No runs.

Chicago—Chance out, Bender to Davis; Zimmerman singled to left; Steinfeldt fanned; Zimmerman out, stealing, Thomas to Collins. No runs.

Eighth Innings.

Philadelphia—Baker hit safe to Chance; Davis walked; Murphy sacrificed, Chance to Zimmerman; Cole hit Barry, filling the bases; Thomas hit into a double play, Cole to Archer to Chance. No runs.

Chicago—Tinker popped to Collins; Archer out, Collins to Davis; Kling, batting for Cole, reached second on Baker's bad throw; Kane runs for Kling; Sheckard flied to Lord. No runs.

Ninth Innings.

Philadelphia—Bender out, Steinfeldt to Chance; Strunk safe, Archer colliding with Brown when latter tried to catch Strunk's pop fly, Archer's error; Lord forced Strunk, Tinker to Zimmerman; Collins out, Brown to Chance. No runs.

Chicago—Schulte doubled; Hofman sacrificed; Davis, unassisted; Chance claimed to have been hit but Connolly called it foul; Chance tripled, scoring Schulte; Chance's triple went over Strunk's head; Zimmerman flied to Collins; Baker leaned into left field boxes, catching Steinfeldt's foul. Score tied. One run.

Tenth Innings.

Philadelphia—Baker fouled to Archer; Davis doubled to right; Murphy forced Davis, Tinker to Steinfeldt; Barry, fanned. No runs.

Chicago—Tinker flied to Barry; Archer doubled to left field bleachers; Brown out, Barry to Davis; Archer goes to third; Sheckard singled, scoring Archer. One run.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shaw, Linden avenue, left Thursday afternoon on a visit to England. En route they will visit at Chicago an old-time Victorian, J. Kuna, and will sail from New York on the Mauretania.

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